

Wilson Denies His Wife Found Prison Cruelty

Story That She Saw Soldier in Hospital Who Said He Was There Because of Brutality Untrue, He Says

Admits Some Harshness

But the "One or Two" Instances Were Soon Corrected, President Declares

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Wilson to-day declared that "such harsh treatment as had been practiced in one or two instances" upon American soldiers in Paris "had been promptly checked."

He made this declaration in a letter to Representative Dalling, of Massachusetts, denying a recent newspaper report that intervention of Mrs. Wilson in the case of a soldier in a Paris hospital had brought about an amelioration of conditions complained of by the soldier.

The President's letter came in reply to the following letter from Representative Dalling, who brought the question of cruelties to soldiers in France to the attention of House subcommittee No. 3 on expenditures in the War Department:

"Dear Mr. President: I have had called to my attention an article appearing in New York newspapers containing a statement of a worker of the Knights of Columbus named John W. Kehoe, to the effect that during your stay at Paris Mrs. Wilson, in visiting Base Hospital No. 57, saw wells on the arms of a patient. The patient, a soldier, is reported to have told Mrs. Wilson that he would not have been in the hospital but for the treatment he had received at La Roquette prison. The article goes on to say that Mrs. Wilson told you of the occurrence and that as a result you had those in charge of the prison brought up on charges and removed.

"If this news article is based on facts, since I am particularly interested in knowing the punishment given for such offenses in the American Expeditionary Force I shall greatly appreciate it if you will give me such information concerning the names, rank and organization of those you had brought up on charges, that I may be able to learn from the War Department the punishment meted out to those guilty.

"Very sincerely yours, FREDERICK W. DALLINGER."

Mr. Wilson's letter, which was made public to-night by Representative Dalling, said:

"The White House, Washington, July 26, 1919.

"My Dear Mr. Dalling: The newspaper article to which you refer in your letter to me of July 21 was entirely inaccurate. Mrs. Wilson saw no evidence of violence on the patient when she met in Base Hospital No. 57, and her inquiries brought out the fact that whereas one of the prisoners used by the American army in Paris had been delivered over to them in a very bad condition, the conditions had been rapidly corrected, and such harsh treatment as had been practiced in one or two instances had been promptly checked.

"Very sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON."

Representative Dalling made no comment upon the President's reply, except to state that hundreds of former soldiers have written the committee desiring to testify to brutalities practiced upon them in Paris prisons without their being guilty of any offense.

He also called attention to the fact that General March had submitted reports upon them in Paris prisons without their being guilty of any offense.

General March, Chief of Staff, said the army was ahead of schedule in demobilization, adding that appropriations for the year had cut even the hospital service until the sick could not be properly cared for. The army was down to 500,000 by to-day's reports, he said.

The department has always planned for a separate air service and not to return it to the signal corps, both officials said. It would be a crime, General March said, to return to the "little handful of men and planes" of pre-war times.

After hearing Secretary Baker the committee ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for 18,000 officers. Appointment of a special subcommittee to recommend legislation embodying a permanent military policy for the nation was authorized to-day by the Senate Military Committee. The Senators named were Chairman Wade, of Ohio, and Messrs. Clegg, of New York, and Fletcher, of Florida, Democrats.

Generals Pershing, March and Bliss and officers of the National Guard and many civilians also will be called before the subcommittee. Early hearings are promised.

The scope of the committee's work was outlined in the following formal statement by Chairman Wade.

"It is the purpose of the committee to commence an extensive series of hearings within a short time in order to gather information from every available and reliable source, which will guide the committee in framing legislation for the permanent organization of the military forces of the country.

"It is hoped that Congress, if not during the extra session at least in the coming regular session, will write a permanent policy for the United States, something that will be acceptable to the people, democratic in character, elastic in its mechanical workings and capable of providing the country with an adequate defense.

"The committee will hear officers and civilians—officers of the regular army, National Guard and reserve forces, representatives of various associations interested in the subject, such as the American Legion and other veteran soldier organizations, heads of universities, colleges and educational agencies.

"The committee approaches its task unembarrassed by preconceived notions and not committed to any plan that far proposed. It hopes to contribute to the nation in the way of constructive legislation."

Seek Civilian Jobs for Former Army Prisoners

The New York War Camp Community Service announced yesterday the establishment of a special recruitment bureau to help the military prisoners in the "Castle" on Governor's Island to get back into civilian life.

The bureau is under direction of Harry M. Bremer, of the War Camp Community Service, who has a staff of three men.

"There are 1,200 of these men at the 'Castle,' Mr. Bremer said yesterday. 'And soon there will be 2,000. They will be given up when the low tide of the ticket, and will have to face the world with \$5 in cash and a \$10 suit of clothes. Unlike men who get an honorable discharge they do not receive their transportation money when they are released. These men would land in New York without friends or a place to go, we have undertaken to do all we can for them. Naturally, the first thing they need is a job. We are now recruiting them so that jobs may be found for them.

"The great majority of these military prisoners are serving sentences for being absent without leave; they are not criminals in the civilian sense. Most of them have been overseas and have fought in the great battles. They are entitled to their chance, and we intend that they shall have it."

Col. Kinkaid Insists On Full Investigation

Former Judge Advocate of the 27th Division Issues a Reply to Representative Dalling

Lieutenant Colonel J. Leslie Kinkaid, formerly judge advocate for the 27th Division, gave out a statement yesterday in reply to a letter from Representative Fred W. Dalling, in which Colonel Kinkaid offered his services to the Congressional committee investigating charges of brutality in American military prisons in France.

Colonel Kinkaid urged a thorough inquiry into army conditions and said that he feared General Pershing's statement as to the "hard conditions" among the military prisoners might tend to cause a relaxation of the investigation. He said, in part:

"General Pershing's statement, 'Some of those who were among the hardest characters in the American Expeditionary Force,' while undoubtedly true, is hardly fair to the many gallant young soldiers who were confined in these institutions, guileless of any offense, or at the most of the heinous offense of overstaying leave a few days in Paris after the armistice was signed. I sincerely trust that the American people will not be misled into thinking that the majority of prisoners confined in the Paris prisons and at Prison Farm No. 2, were hardened criminals or lawbreakers. I do not think that General Pershing had any idea of throwing dust in the eyes of the special investigating committee, or the American people, but his statement unexplained might result in doing so.

"The Donaldson report, an emergency affair trotted out on July 19, can hardly be considered a complete answer or reply to Colonel Wright's first report, which I, as well as General March cannot locate. This report, however, was dated along in the early part of September. The more noticeable absence in the Donaldson report of any mention as to the date on which this matter was brought to the attention of the Inspector General of the American Expeditionary Forces or to the General Staff, is only surpassed in cleverness by Colonel Donaldson's opinion, paragraph 19, that 'all was done by the proper military authorities that could be done, and that no good can be accomplished by now publishing in the press the details of what has happened at the places referred to.'

"It is my honest belief that the desired result of the special committee's investigation, the desire to prevent a recurrence of that such cases in our army can best be prevented by bringing out into the light of day every fact connected with the matter irrespective of who may be involved. Colonel Donaldson candidly stated that Prison Farm No. 2 was not under the jurisdiction of the commanding general, district of Paris, nor the commanding general, service of supply.

"The colonel who is usually called to report on the important matter of who the commanding general was who increased jurisdiction over Prison Farm No. 2 at the time of the unfortunate occurrence under the investigation, I believe that the American people have the right to know the name of the general officer who occupied this position as well as the name of the other general officer who exercised general court martial jurisdiction over Lieutenant Smith, alias 'Hard Boiled Smith,' who, in his discretion, commuted the sentence of death for the confinement at hard labor for three years and dismissal from the service to simple confinement for eighteen months."

Chicago Streetcar Parley Splits on Eight-Hour Day

CHICAGO, July 26. Representatives of 15,000 employees of Chicago's surface and elevated railways broke off negotiations to-day with officials of the traction lines in the conference with the state Public Utilities Commission called to avert a threatened strike.

Two days of argument over the eight-hour day caused a break in the negotiations.

If the action of the unions results in a strike, it will not be called, it was explained, before Tuesday.

Army Must Be Rebuilt at Once, Asserts Baker

In Answer to Plea, Senate Committee Favorably Reports Bill Providing Officers' Corps of 18,000

Force Down to 500,000

Special Sub-Committee Is Named to Prepare Permanent Military Policy

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Rapid reconstruction of the regular army is necessary "that we may have regularly organized troops in the country," Secretary Baker told the Senate Military Committee to-day, urging the War Department's request for an authorized officer corps of 18,000.

"This is important," he said, "because there is very little National Guard in the country."

General March, Chief of Staff, said the army was ahead of schedule in demobilization, adding that appropriations for the year had cut even the hospital service until the sick could not be properly cared for. The army was down to 500,000 by to-day's reports, he said.

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Food Surplus Of Army Worth \$128,631,886

Continued from page 1

ted by the United States Sugar Equalization Board at a minimum price to be fixed by that board, and will go to wholesalers in districts where sugar shortages exist. The War Department was offered 10 cents a pound for the entire surplus by exporters, but the offer was rejected in view of the present shortage in the United States.

The surplus property division has just offered for sale 1,500,000 pounds of prunes, at warehouses in California, Portland and Seattle, Wash., but the full surplus is believed to be many times this amount.

The surplus of canned vegetables is estimated at 200,000,000 cans. The canned goods were bought from hundreds of different manufacturers at widely varying prices. All these goods are to be sold to municipalities at the cost prices shown in the invoice of each lot sold.

No estimates of the amounts of frozen poultry and meats have been made public. Officers of the quartermaster's department have estimated the combined value of these surpluses at \$200,000,000. It is probable that these supplies will be resold to concerns from which they were bought or to institutions.

The municipalities that have made inquiries at various zone supply offices have shown greatest interest in the surplus supplies of canned meats. The estimated surplus of these products follows:

Beef, 12-ounce cans, 8,556,114
Beef, 6-ounce cans, 11,847,512
Beef, 2-pound cans, 17,338,464
Beef, 12-ounce cans, 4,238,520
Beef, 6-ounce cans, 5,620,174
Beef, 2-pound cans, 5,620,174
Corned beef, 12-ounce cans, 4,185,525
Corned beef, 6-ounce cans, 4,185,525
Corned beef hash, 12-ounce cans, 15,659,553
Corned beef hash, 1-pound cans, 5,190,702

The total value of these meat products is estimated at \$77,500,000. The bacon is stored principally at Chicago, Baltimore and Columbus, Ohio.

Canned Goods Trust Blocked in Canada

OTTAWA, July 26.—Abandonment of agreements which it was claimed would have resulted in the formation of a canned goods trust by the Dominion and Canadian canners was announced to-day by the Cost of Living Commissioner. The agreements were inaugurated this season, and the announcement said, were given up when investigation showed that they were in restraint of competition and would tend eventually to give complete control over the prices of canned goods to the large canners' organization.

Ohio Governor Asks Sweeping Inquiry of Food Prices in State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 26.—Sweeping investigation of food prices in every county in Ohio is requested in a communication sent by Governor Cox to-day to State Attorney General John G. Price. Grand jury investigations, Governor Cox

states, should be begun in some cases without delay.

In case there is lack of cooperation in the counties, the chief executive will grant authority for the institution of an inquiry by the grand jury under state auspices.

Present high prices, the Governor maintains, are precipitating a crisis, and unless action, if necessary "drastic," is taken the situation will become even worse and resulting unrest will increase.

Exorbitant prices, said Governor Cox, are due largely to the concerted policy of cold storage institutions, many of which, he asserted, are conducted for the preservation of prices that cannot be defended.

44-Hour Week Is Spurred

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 26.—Refusing to recognize the union or to grant women equal pay for identical work, the Columbia Graphophone Company, many offered its striking employees to-day the forty-four-hour week, with the same wages as for the present forty-eight-hour week. The company notified its employees that all who did not accept the terms by 1 p. m. Monday might consider themselves discharged. Following the company's answer the strike force of the two plants walked out.

A general strike for the forty-four-hour week in all industries in this city impends. The strike in the corset factories, except that of La Resistia company, has been adjusted.

Strike Agreement Delayed

LEEDS, England, July 26.—The agreement reached yesterday in the coal strike between the government and the Miners' Federation will have to be considered by members of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, those chiefly involved, for final action. It was announced here to-day by Herbert Smith, president of the Yorkshire association.

Apart from the wage question, he said, there were several other matters in dispute in Yorkshire, especially in West Yorkshire, which must be settled before the men go back to work.

Fred Stone Near Death in Steer "Bulldogging" Contest

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 26. Fred Stone, the comedian, had a narrow escape from death when a steer he had "bulldogged" turned on him at the annual frontier day's celebration. He was saved by cowboys after he had been trampled, but was not hurt seriously.

"Bulldogging" consists of making a flying leap from the saddle to the shoulders of a steer, seizing it by the horns and twisting its neck until the animal falls to the earth. Stone's first attempt resulted in his being thrown over the head of the animal. He tried again and brought the steer down in two minutes and thirty seconds.

In the "wild horse race" Stone finished fourth.

Daniels Approves Plans For Huge Dirigible Hangar

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Plans completed by naval engineers and approved by Secretary Daniels call for the erection at Lakehurst, N. J., of one of the largest dirigible hangars in the world. Construction will be started immediately.

The hangar will be constructed entirely of steel and will be 800 feet long, 265 feet wide and 174 feet high.

Japanese Favor Lifting Ban on Chinese Labor

Government, However, Says It Still Is Investigating Proposal to Raise Embargo; Explains Deportations

TOKIO, July 26 (By The Associated Press).—The Japanese government still is studying the question of lifting the ban on Chinese labor, a policy favored by many Japanese, the Foreign Office told The Associated Press to-day. Consideration of this question, it was said, was delayed by more pressing problems, but it was pointed out that Chinese peddlers now are allowed to enter the country with passports and that a number of Korean laborers are in Kobe.

Workmen of all countries with which Japan has "most favored nation" clauses in treaties, including the United States, have absolutely unrestricted entrance into Japan and are treated alike, the Foreign Office said.

Deportation Necessary

The deportation of Chinese workmen from Shimonsaki, the Foreign Office explained, was necessary because these two hundred Chinese contract laborers, who came by way of Korea, reaching Shimonsaki on December 23, 1918, because the Japanese contractor representing the Hiroshima sawmill neglected to apply for a permit authorizing the entrance of these laborers. Under the circumstances, deportation followed, as special permits are required for laborers from countries whose treaties do not contain "most favored nation" clauses. China is such a country.

Chinese labor, it was stated, may be imported for a stipulated contract period provided the Japanese government sanctions their entrance, but up to the present no such licenses have been granted and none have been requested. The Japanese attitudes on this question, therefore, it was said, is undefined.

Labor Meeting Broken Up

A big mass meeting of the newly organized Associated Labor Union, called to discuss improvement in labor conditions, and which was addressed by Mayor Taguri of Tokio and others, was broken up violently Wednesday, when Sakai Gung, a prominent Socialist, tried to address the audience. The police interfered and stopped the meeting. After the trouble four Socialists were arrested, but were released later.

The Tokio "Asahi," in April, stated the Japanese government had decided to grant foreigners the right of ownership of land and to permit Chinese laborers to enter Japan.

The "Asahi" added that enforcement of the law granting aliens the right to own land, which was adopted several years ago but withheld from operation, would be proclaimed by imperial ordinance shortly.

Enlisted Men Overlook Chance at Annapolis

Law Permits 100 From Navy and Marines to Take Examination; Only Twenty Apply

Special Correspondence

ANAPOLIS, July 26.—The administration of the United States Naval Academy here is somewhat disappointed at the failure of the enlisted personnel of the navy and marine corps to take full advantage of the law passed by Congress in 1917 permitting one hundred of the enlisted men to take examinations annually for entrance into the academy. Last year but fifty enlisted men availed themselves of the privilege, and this year the number was twenty.

The navy recruiting branch has been using the remarkable record of Midshipman Wesley McI. Hague, of San Diego, Cal., in one of its recruiting campaigns. Hague, who led last year's graduating class, entered the academy from the enlisted personnel of the navy. There were but fifteen former enlisted men in last year's graduating class and three of these were "stars," including the first honor man, who consisted of more than four hundred and fifty and there were but twenty-four "stars" in the whole number.

Enlisted men to be eligible to enter the academy must have served in the navy or marine corps for one year from August 15, and they must not be more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year in which they enter the academy. Examinations are competitive, but as the number taking them has always been less than the one hundred allowed by law, it has meant practically all those who passed the examinations were allowed to enter.

Bill Decries Death For Bomb Throwers

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A bill making the death penalty for any person convicted of throwing, placing or sending a bomb designed to kill government officials or injure government property was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Aswell, of Louisiana.

The particular government officials referred to are the President, Vice-President, members of Congress, officials nominated or appointed by the President, judges and officials of the courts and employees of executive departments or commissions.

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musical comedy, ragtime, popular ballads, the newest dance music, all await your pleasure, and all are played for you exactly as they were recorded by master pianists.

For this wonderful Ampico is far more than the player piano—it reproduces the playing of the artist exactly. Without the slightest effort on your part, the Ampico will fill your home with delightful music. You have merely to place the record roll in the piano and touch the starting lever. The Ampico, unaided, will play with bewitching artistry.

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Coats in straight youthful box models, or luxurious draped Wraps that give the new silhouette's graceful lines. Collars, cuffs are novel in cut; belts of unusual style.

Hudson Seal Coats (seal dyed muskrat)
Natural Nutria Collar and deep Cuffs; a jaunty self bordered Box model. \$245.00
Natural Nutria Muffler Collar and deep Cuffs finish a smart model, self bordered. \$335.00
Australian Opossum Cape Collar and Cuffs add to the elegance of a knee length model. \$295.00
A Wrap Coat—full length and with circular yoke—is gracefully draped; collar and cuffs of Taupe or sable Squirrel. \$435.00
Skunk Collar and Cuffs finish a handsome long Coat on conventional lines. \$425.00
Moleskin Wrap Coats Full length model, richly effective and of beautifully matched pelts; cape collar of Grey Squirrel or Moleskin. \$465.00
Natural Muskrat Coats Knee length, youthful model with deep reversed border and broad belt; large shawl collar and cuffs. \$175.00

In purchasing Furs the reliability of the House from which they are bought is the only Safeguard. Lord & Taylor Furs have for nearly a Century maintained a Record for Quality, Style and Absolute Dependability. Furs purchased during the August Sale will be stored without charge until later this year.

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Novelties of extremely smart styles in Fashion's favored furs; many in natural colors, others cleverly dyed in new shades.

Skunk Furs
Cape shaped Scarfs, trimmed with tails \$79.50
Animal shaped Scarfs, silk lined..... \$42.50
Two skin animal shaped Scarfs..... \$57.50
Canteen Muffs..... \$45.00 and \$55.00

Black Lynx Furs
Animal shaped Scarfs, silk lined..... \$37.50
Cape shaped Animal Scarfs..... \$47.50
Cape shaped, silk lined Scarfs..... \$67.50

Dyed Fox and Wolf Furs
Taupe Fox Animal Scarfs, silk lined..... \$57.50
Lucille Fox Animal Scarfs, silk lined..... \$55.00
Fox Muffs, Taupe or Lucille shade..... \$52.50
Wolf Scarfs, Taupe or Lucille..... \$29.50
Muffs to match..... \$29.50

Hudson Seal—(dyed muskrat)
Tie Scarfs, with pointed ends..... \$39.50
Muffs..... \$27.50

Natural Furs
Natural Mink, four skin, Tie Scarfs, head and tail trimmed; silk lined..... \$97.50
Natural Squirrel, fancy tie Scarf, with deep pointed ends; silk lined..... \$43.50
Natural Raccoon Scarfs, animal shaped, or Fisher dyed effects..... \$29.50
Muffs to match..... \$29.50